Growth rate of agriculture

†3039. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual rate of agricultural growth in various States of the country during the period 2000-01 to 2007-08;

(b) the targets set for average annual rate of agricultural growth in each State during the above said period; and

(c) the average amount spent annually on agricultural research and testing in each State during the above said period and the percentage of this amount with reference to annual average income of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State-wise Agricultural Growth rate for the years 2000-01 to 2007-08 for Agriculture Sector is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State-wise Average Annual Agricultural Growth Target for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Eleventh Plan (2007-12) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Amount spent annually on agricultural research and testing and the percentage of this amount with reference to annual average income of that State is not maintained by the Ministry. According to Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), annual public expenditure on agricultural research for 2004-05 was Rs. 3060 crore.

Statement-I

State-wise growth rate for agriculture sector during the period
2000-01 *to* 2007-08

(Annual average in %)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Growth rate							
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.90	-2.24	-11.00	17.75	5.42	8.65	3.82	13.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.93	-2.34	0.43	6.69	-3.48	2.15	10.75	3.88
3.	Assam	-1.50	-0.85	0.69	1.54	-1.30	2.81	2.75	0.45
4.	Bihar	37.22	-21.92	26.88	-18.23	14.92	-12.56	34.23	-10.17
5.	Jharkhand	-3.16	36.66	-20.38	2.27	12.53	-19.31	7.42	0.72

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	-19.32	-6.40	11.30	3.40	1.85	16.19	-16.24	-15.52
7.	Gujarat	-11.79	33.83	-8.09	44.43	-7.24	22.89	-0.43	
8.	Haryana	3.33	-0.25	-1.24	7.89	3.48	-1.87	14.48	0.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.12	9.19	2.42	13.29	6.52	1.28	-5.61	9.32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.22	5.75	2.36	10.83	1.32	0.53	2.99	1.61
11.	Karnataka	-7.46	-12.07	-7.97	-13.75	26.06	3.93	-2.12	17.19
12.	Kerala	2.23	0.82	1.69	-2.08	7.40	3.48	2.70	1.37
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-28.29	24.31	-19.64	40.14	-4.71	8.02	2.42	-2.14
14.	Chhattisgarh	-27.87	50.41	-25.74	49.76	-19.78	35.62	5.67	3.02
15.	Maharashtra	-4.49	5.75	2.91	11.11	-5.88	9.04	10.82	10.78
16.	Manipur	4.19	4.38	-3.96	16.22	10.82	-9.01	9.26	3.75
17.	Meghalaya	5.05	3.49	6.07	1.75	5.99	5.70	4.86	4.86
18.	Mizoram	-8.57	0.09	3.30	-1.66	4.17	2.44	1.62	2.74
19.	Nagaland	36.00	13.13	13.95	10.08	8.79	4.14		
20.	Orissa	-8.59	18.06	-20.39	27.16	3.98	3.12	3.08	4.48
21.	Punjab	1.35	0.75	-1.39	5.64	2.30	1.90	2.82	4.89
22.	Rajasthan	-6.84	27.45	-35.57	87.80	-14.64	-1.28	6.27	6.75
23.	Sikkim	6.93	7.36	6.57	8.23	5.49	4.07	4.70	4.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.16	-2.77	-23.17	-2.27	22.51	9.59	14.65	-7.22
25.	Tripura	-10.48	23.61	-1.70	5.15	3.57	7.32	3.20	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.48	1.45	-0.05	3.93	-1.29	1.12	4.72	3.84
27.	Uttarakhand	9.31	-6.19	3.97	5.07	5.99	-1.75	4.80	
28.	West Bengal	-1.24	10.01	-2.54	3.25	0.78	1.49	1.98	5.14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.47	7.13	9.93	-4.96	-13.43	-16.39	18.79	
30.	Chandigarh	-5.32	1.85	3.75	6.37	-2.42	4.37	-1.30	-2.24
31.	Delhi	1.88	-1.16	-1.15	1.06	1.24	-2.33	0.01	-3.78
32.	Puducherry	1.39	-4.12	-8.07	7.17	-1.23	-0.09	-0.06	0.81
	ALL-INDIA:	-0.20	6.30	-7.20	10.00	0.00	5.80	4.00	4.90

Statement-II

State-wise growth target for agriculture sector

(Annual average in %)

State/Union Territory	Growth target	
	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3.05	4.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	2.80
Assam	3.82	2.00
Bihar	3.75	7.00
Chandigarh	-2.00	
Chhattisgarh	3.00	1.70
Delhi	-12.21	
Goa	-0.90	7.70
Gujarat	4.03	5.50
Haryana	4.07	5.30
Himachal Pradesh	4.55	3.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4.20	4.30
Jharkhand	3.00	6.30
Karnataka	4.99	5.40
Kerala	3.05	0.30
Madhya Pradesh	4.00	4.40
Maharashtra	3.56	4.40
Manipur	3.59	1.20
Meghalaya	4.00	4.70
Mizoram	2.00	1.60
Nagaland	4.00	8.40
Orissa	4.07	3.00
Puducherry	1.10	
Punjab	4.07	2.40
Rajasthan	4.50	3.50

1	2	3
Sikkim	5.00	3.30
Tamil Nadu	3.54	4.70
Tripura	3.90	1.40
Uttar Pradesh	4.67	3.00
Uttarakhand	3.50	3.00
West Bengal	5.09	4.00
ALL-INDIA:	4.00	4.00

Drought in North India

3040. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister held an urgent meeting to discuss rain woes and reviewed monsoon and crop situation in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main points discussed and whether drought threat looms over North India and the first alarm bells ring as paddy sowing is down 25 per cent and oilseeds 50 per cent; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps and measures Government proposes to take to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), during South-West Monsoon 2009 (1.6.2009 to 22.7.2009), the country as a whole received 298.7 mm of rainfall against normal average rainfall of 368.8 mm, with a deviation of -19%, which is considered as Normal. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions in the country, 4 received excess rainfall, 13 received normal rainfall, 17 received deficient rainfall and 2 received scanty rainfall, during the period. The States, which received deficient/scanty rainfall during the period include Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. While the Governments of Assam and Manipur have declared drought/drought like situation in all the districts, Jharkhand has declared drought in 4 districts and Uttar Pradesh has declared drought in 47 districts. The deficit rainfall had some impact on sowing operations, primarily paddy. The situation arising out of deficit rainfall during South-West Monsoon, 2009 and its impact is regularly monitored at the highest level of the Government and steps have been taken, which include preparation of contingency plans, supply of additional quantity of seeds, ensuring availability of fertilizers, giving flexibility to the States to utilise the funds available under crop development programmes, issue of advisories to States, etc.